

Study of Occult Hepatitis B Virus Infection in Chronic Hemodialysis People in Fifth-Azar Hospital, Gorgan

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Background & Objectives: Viral Hepatitis as well as Hepatitis B is a major health problem in worldwide. Prevalence of chronic HBV in hemodialysis patients is higher than standard in developing countries. People with occult HBV are testing negative for HBV surface antigen (HBsAg) but positive for HBV-DNA. We aimed to evaluate occult hepatitis B infection in patients under hemodialysis in city of Gorgan, Iran.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study took place from 2009 to 2010, 100 hemodialysis patients with administration of complete HBV vaccination with negative test for HBsAg were entered. Demographic data as well as duration of dialysis of the patients were recorded. 10 ml blood was taken and extracted HBV DNA was performed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The results and data were entered in SPSS software version 16 and statistically analysed.

Results: The average age of the patients was 54/60 years and 48% of them were male and 52% female. There has been not any HBV-DNA in HBsAg negative patients under hemodialysis. The rate of occult hepatitis B infection in ESRD patients was 0%.

Conclusion: Results indicating that there is no any occult HBV infection in ESRD patients under hemodialysis in Gorgan which could be justified by complete vaccination of all patients. It is similar to some studies.

Keywords: Occult Hepatitis B; Hemodialysis; HBsAg; Gorgan

